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(54) Electroacoustic transducer

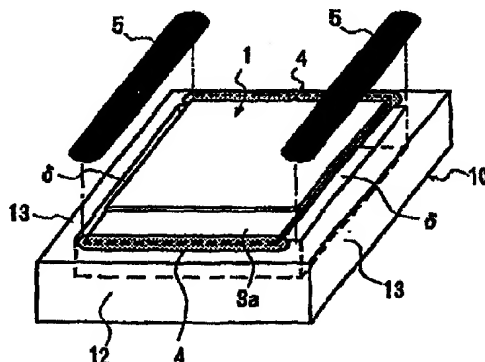
(57) There is provided an electroacoustic transducer, comprising:

a diaphragm including a rectangular metal plate provided with a rectangular piezoelectric plate having electrodes at an upper face and a lower face thereof, one of the electrodes being bonded to at least one of the faces of the rectangular metal plate; a support medium including retaining parts for retaining two shorter sides of said diaphragm; the two shorter sides of said diaphragm being fixed to said retaining parts by an adhesive having a Young's modulus after curing between 4.0×10^4

N/m² and 5.0×10^6 N/m², gaps between two longer sides of said diaphragm and said support medium being sealed by an elastic sealant; and said diaphragm being adapted into bending vibration in a longitudinal bending mode by applying a predetermined electrical signal between said metal plate and the opposing electrode provided on said piezoelectric plate.

The above described electroacoustic transducer has high sound pressure.

FIG. 4



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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to electroacoustic transducers, such as piezoelectric receivers, piezoelectric sounders, piezoelectric speakers, and piezoelectric buzzers. In particular, the present invention relates to a method for retaining piezoelectric diaphragms.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] In apparatuses such as portable telephones, electroacoustic transducers have been widely used as piezoelectric receivers. Generally, an electroacoustic transducer of this type includes a unimorphic diaphragm having a circular metal plate and a circular piezoelectric ceramic plate provided with electrodes, one of the electrodes being bonded to the metal plate. The diaphragm is retained at its periphery in a circular casing in which the apertural area is enclosed by a cover. Such an electroacoustic transducer is disclosed in, for example, Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 7-107593 or Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 7-203590.

[0003] A circular diaphragm applied to the known electroacoustic transducer is restrained around the entire periphery thereof, whereby a maximum deflecting point P is disposed only at a central point of the diaphragm, thereby reducing the displacement. A problem of the known electroacoustic transducer is that the sound pressure which is produced by the energy generated from displacement is small relative to the energy inputted for the deflection.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] To overcome the above described problems, preferred embodiments of the present invention provides an electroacoustic transducer generating high sound-pressure.

[0005] One preferred embodiment of the present invention provides an electroacoustic transducer, comprising: a diaphragm including a rectangular metal plate provided with a rectangular piezoelectric plate having electrodes at an upper face and a lower face thereof, one of the electrodes being bonded to at least one of the faces of the rectangular metal plate; a support medium including retaining parts for retaining two shorter sides of said diaphragm; the two shorter sides of said diaphragm being fixed to said retaining pads by an adhesive having a Young's modulus after curing between $4.0 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2$ and $5.0 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$, gaps between two longer sides of said diaphragm and said support medium being sealed by an elastic sealant; and said

diaphragm being adapted into bending vibration in a longitudinal bending mode by applying a predetermined electrical signal between said metal plate and the opposing electrode provided on said piezoelectric plate.

5 [0006] According to the above described structure and arrangement, two shorter sides of the rectangular diaphragm are fixed to retaining pads of the support medium, and the gaps between two longer sides of the rectangular diaphragm and the support medium are sealed by the elastic sealant. The diaphragm is 10 deflected in a longitudinal bending mode by inputting a predetermined electrical signal between the metal plate and its opposing electrode provided on a face of the piezoelectric plate. That is, the diaphragm vertically 15 vibrates with two longitudinal ends being supporting points which are fixed to the support medium. The two longer sides of the rectangular diaphragm, which are elastically sealed by the elastic sealant, do not limit the diaphragm deflection.

20 [0007] The displacement caused by deflection of a circular diaphragm is small because the diaphragm is fixed to a support medium at its periphery, whereby the maximum deflecting point P is disposed only at a central point, as shown in Fig. 1A. On the other hand, the displacement caused by deflection of a rectangular diaphragm is large compared with that of a circular 25 diaphragm, because maximum deflecting points P are disposed, as shown in Fig. 1B, along an intermediate line between both longitudinal ends of the diaphragm, which enables a higher sound pressure. In other words, a rectangular diaphragm is more easily miniaturized than is a circular diaphragm, when obtaining the same sound pressure level.

30 [0008] An epoxy-based adhesive generally used for affixing has a Young's modulus after curing on the order of 10^7 to 10^8 N/m^2 . When both longitudinal ends of the diaphragm are fixed to a support medium by such a hard adhesive, the displacement by deflection of the diaphragm cannot be large because both longitudinal 35 ends of the diaphragm are excessively restrained. When applying a soft adhesive having a Young's modulus after curing lower than $4.0 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2$, the entire diaphragm can vibrate in a nearly free state. In a completely free state, the displacement cannot be large 40 because the diaphragm vibrates with node points at approximately one-sixth of its overall length from each longitudinal end.

45 [0009] Fig. 2 is a graph showing the relationship of the Young's modulus after curing of an adhesive to the displacement of a diaphragm, wherein two longer sides of the diaphragm are in a free state, and the electrical signal to be applied is a non-resonant region voltage signal.

50 [0010] The graph in Fig. 2 shows that the displacement is very large when the Young's modulus after curing of an adhesive is between $4.0 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2$ and $5.0 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$, while there is a sharp decrease in displacement when the Young's modulus exceeds 5.0×10^6

N/m².

[0011] The adhesive for fixing two longitudinal ends of the diaphragm to the support medium, according to the present invention, has a Young's modulus after curing of 4.0×10^4 to 5.0×10^6 N/m². The diaphragm which vibrates in a longitudinal bending mode with two longitudinal ends being supporting points can provide a larger displacement when an adhesive with a Young's modulus after curing of 4.0×10^4 to 5.0×10^6 N/m² is applied than when the ends are restrained or when they are in a free state. A diaphragm thus arranged can produce high sound pressure.

[0012] Fig. 3 is a graph showing the relationship of the Young's modulus after curing of an elastic sealant to the displacement of a diaphragm. The graph shows two cases, namely, a case in which an adhesive with a Young's modulus after curing of 4×10^5 N/m² is applied to fix two shorter sides of the diaphragm, and the other case in which an adhesive with a Young's modulus after curing of 4×10^9 N/m² is applied to fix the same. The electrical signal to be applied is a non-resonant region voltage signal.

[0013] The graph in Fig. 3 shows that the displacement is very large when the Young's modulus after curing of the sealant is 5.0×10^6 N/m² or less, while it shows a sharp decrease in displacement when the Young's modulus after curing of the sealant exceeds 5.0×10^6 N/m². The displacement does not change in the range of the Young's modulus after curing of the sealant being below 4×10^5 N/m².

[0014] Therefore, preferably the Young's modulus after curing of the elastic sealant for sealing the gaps between two transversal ends of the diaphragm and the support medium is no more than 5.0×10^6 N/m². That is, the elastic sealant is applied only to prevent air from passing through the diaphragm; therefore, the Young's modulus thereof is set to be as low as possible so as to apply the least possible restraint on the deflection of the diaphragm in a longitudinal bending mode.

[0015] The Young's modulus of an adhesive which is higher than that of the elastic sealant provides preferable characteristics when the diaphragm is placed in a bending vibration in a longitudinal bending mode.

[0016] Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the invention which refers to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0017]

Figs. 1A and 1B include illustrations for comparing a deflection of the surface of a circular diaphragm and a deflection of the surface of a rectangular diaphragm.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing the relationship of the Young's modulus of an adhesive after curing to the

displacement of a rectangular diaphragm.

Fig. 3 is a graph showing the relationship of the Young's modulus of a sealant after curing to the displacement of a rectangular diaphragm.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing an electroacoustic transducer according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing the electroacoustic transducer shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a diaphragm applied to the electroacoustic transducer shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 is a graph showing the sound pressure characteristic of the electroacoustic transducer shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the electroacoustic transducer according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view along line X-X of the electroacoustic transducer shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a cross-sectional view along line Y-Y of the electroacoustic transducer shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 11 is an exploded perspective view of a cap and a diaphragm from the bottom thereof.

Fig. 12 is perspective view of the cap and the diaphragm in an assembled state from the bottom thereof.

Fig. 13 is an exploded perspective view of the cap and a substrate.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0018] Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 are illustrations of an electroacoustic transducer applied to a piezoelectric receiver, according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[0019] The piezoelectric receiver generally includes a unimorphic diaphragm 1 and a casing 10 as a support medium. The diaphragm 1 may be appropriately enclosed by the casing 10 and a cover over the diaphragm, which is not shown.

[0020] In Fig. 6, the diaphragm 1 includes a rectangular piezoelectric plate 2 polarized in a thickness direction provided with thin-film or thick-film electrodes 2a and 2b on an upper face and a lower face thereof and a rectangular metal plate 3 having a width the same as and a length somewhat greater than the piezoelectric plate 2, the metal plate 3 being bonded flatwise with the lower face electrode 2b of the piezoelectric plate 2 via an electrically conductive adhesive, etc. The metal plate 3 may be connected with the lower face of the piezoelectric plate 2 via an electrically conductive adhesive, with the lower face electrode 2b being omitted. According to the embodiment, the piezoelectric plate 2 is bonded in a position longitudinally toward one of the shorter sides of the rectangular metal plate 3, so that an exposed part 3a of the metal plate 3 is provided at the other shorter side of the metal plate 3.

[0021] A piezoelectric ceramic, such as PZT, is used for the piezoelectric plate 2. The metal plate 3 is preferably of a material having resiliency and electrical conductivity, the material particularly having a Young's modulus close to that of the piezoelectric plate 2. Therefore, a phosphor bronze, a 42Ni alloy, or the like may be used for the material. A more reliable metal plate may be obtained by a 42Ni alloy being applied to the material because the alloy has a thermal expansion coefficient close to that of ceramic, such as PZT.

[0022] The diaphragm 1 may be produced by the following process. Namely, a ceramic green sheet is punched by a blanking mold into a rectangular mother substrate. The mother substrate is provided with electrodes, and it is polarized. Then, the mother substrate is bonded to a metal motherboard with an electrically conductive adhesive or the like. The bonded mother substrate and metal motherboard are cut by a tool, such as a dicer, into a rectangular shape along lines along the length and breadth thereof to obtain diaphragms. The diaphragm 1 in a rectangular shape offers advantages, such as high material efficiency, high productive efficiency, and a low equipment cost.

[0023] The diaphragm 1 is retained by the casing 10 at the periphery. The casing 10 is made of an insulative material, such as a ceramic or a resin, and is formed in a rectangular box-shape which includes a bottom wall 11 and four side-walls 12 and 13. When a resin is used for forming the casing 10, a heat-resistant resin, such as an LCP (liquid crystal polymer), an SPS (syndiotactic polystyrene), a PPS (polyphenylene sulfide), or an epoxy resin is preferably used. A sound-releasing aperture 14 is provided at a central part of the bottom wall 11.

[0024] The diaphragm 1 is disposed so that the metal plate 3 included therein opposes the bottom wall 11, two shorter sides of the diaphragm 1 being fixed by an adhesive 4 to the casing 10 at its side walls at the shorter sides 12 (retaining parts). The adhesive 4 includes an adhesive having elasticity in a cured state, such as a urethane or a silicone, the adhesive being arranged to have a Young's modulus after curing of 4.0×10^4 to 5.0×10^6 N/m². When two shorter sides of the diaphragm 1 are fixed to the casing 10 at the retaining parts 12, gaps δ are formed between the longer sides of the diaphragm 1 and the side walls 13 of the casing 10, the gaps δ being sealed by an elastic sealant 5. The elastic sealant 5 is made of an elastic material, such as a silicone rubber or the like, having a Young's modulus after curing of no more than 5.0×10^6 N/m². A resonance chamber 6 is formed, defined by the casing 10 and the diaphragm 1 disposed on the casing 10, as described above.

[0025] Lead wires 7 and 8 are connected to the metal plate 3 and the upper face electrode 2a of the piezoelectric plate 2, which are led out of the casing 10 to be connected to a source 9 for outputting rectangular wave signals or sine wave signals. By applying a rectan-

gular wave signal or a sine wave signal between the lead wires 7 and 8, the diaphragm 1 vibrates in a longitudinal bending mode with both longitudinal ends thereof (two shorter sides) being supporting points. The sound generated by resonance in the resonance chamber 6 is released through the sound releasing aperture 14.

[0026] The metal plate 3 and the upper face electrode 2a of the piezoelectric plate 2 may be connected to an external unit through two conducting parts provided in the casing 10, which are connected to the metal plate 3 and the upper face electrode 2a by using an electrically conductive paste. The diaphragm 1 according to the embodiment in particular offers advantages in that the exposed part 3a of the metal plate 3 and the conducting part of the casing 10, as well as the upper face electrode 2a of the piezoelectric plate 2 and the other conducting part, are easily connected by conductive paste, because the upper face electrode 2a and the exposed part 3a are upwardly exposed when the metal plate 3 is fixed opposing the bottom wall 11 of the casing 10, with the exposed part 3a provided at a longitudinal end of the diaphragm 1.

[0027] The following description applies to the operation of a piezoelectric receiver arranged as described above.

[0028] In accordance with the change in frequency of the frequency signals applied between the lead wires 7 and 8, the sound pressure changes, as shown in Fig. 7. When the sound pressure rises to a peak P_1 at resonant frequency f_1 of the diaphragm 1, a sound pressure peak P_2 is generated by resonance in the resonance chamber 6 at the lower frequency side of the sound pressure peak P_1 .

[0029] When the piezoelectric receiver is used in a non-resonant-frequency region rather than in the resonant frequency region of the diaphragm 1, the displacement of the diaphragm 1 varies in accordance with the Young's modulus of each of the adhesive 4 and the elastic sealant 5, as shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. The greatest displacement which produces the highest sound pressure can be obtained when the Young's modulus of the adhesive 4 after curing is between 4.0×10^4 N/m² and 5.0×10^6 N/m², and the Young's modulus of the elastic sealant 5 after curing is no more than 5.0×10^6 N/m². By the sound pressure peak P_2 obtainable by the resonance in the resonance chamber 6 at a lower frequency side of the resonant frequency, as shown in Fig. 7, an overall high sound pressure can be obtained over a wide frequency range, thereby providing the piezoelectric receiver with excellent characteristics.

[0030] Figs. 8 to 13 show the electroacoustic transducer applied to a piezoelectric buzzer, according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[0031] The piezoelectric buzzer includes a uni-morph-type diaphragm 1, a cap 20, and a substrate 30. The diaphragm 1 has the same configuration as shown in Fig. 6; the same components are referred to with the

same numerals, and a description thereof is omitted.

[0032] The diaphragm 1 is received inside the cap 20 upside down. The cap 20 in a box-shape includes an upper wall 20a and four side walls 20b of an insulative material, such as a ceramic or a resin. Step-shaped-cut-away retaining parts 20c for retaining two ends of the diaphragm 1 are integrally formed inside the two side walls 20b opposing each other. As the retaining faces of the retaining parts 20c become smaller, sound pressure is further increased and the resonant frequency is further decreased. When a resin is used for forming the cap 20, a heat-resistant resin, such as an LCP, an SPS, a PPS, an epoxy resin, or the like is preferable. A sound releasing aperture 20d is provided at an intermediate part of the upper wall 20a. Cut-away parts 20e are formed at opening flanges of a pair of the side walls 20b opposing each other. A damping hole 20f is provided at the opening flange of one of the remaining side walls 20b.

[0033] The diaphragm 1 is received in the cap 20 so that the metal plate 3 opposes the upper wall 20a. Two shorter sides of the diaphragm 1 are disposed on the retaining parts 20c, and are fixed thereto with an adhesive 21. A known insulative adhesive may be used for the adhesive 21, such as an epoxy, a urethane, a silicone, or the like. The Young's modulus of the adhesive after curing is arranged to be from 4.0×10^4 to 5.0×10^6 N/m². When the diaphragm 1 is fixed to the retaining parts 20c of the cap 20 at two shorter sides of the diaphragm 1, small gaps are provided between two longer sides of the diaphragm 1 and the inner faces of the cap 20, which are sealed by an elastic sealant 22. The elastic sealant 22 has a Young's modulus after curing of no more than 5.0×10^6 N/m²; in particular, an elastic material such as a silicone rubber is used. Thus an acoustic space 23 is defined by the diaphragm 1 and the upper wall 20a of the cap 20.

[0034] The cap 20 is bonded on a substrate 30, with the diaphragm 1 fixed to the cap 20 as described above. The substrate 30 is formed by an insulative material, such as a ceramic or a resin, in a rectangular plate. When a resin is used for forming the substrate 30, a heat-resistant resin is used, such as an LCP, an SPS, a PPS, an epoxy resin including an epoxy-reinforced glass, or the like. Electrodes 33 and 34 are disposed extending from the upper face to the lower face at the longitudinal ends of the substrate 30 through through-hole grooves 31 and 32. As shown in Fig. 11 and Fig. 12, conductive pastes 35 and 36 are provided at a pair of the cut-away parts 20e of the cap 20, opposing each other, i.e., on the exposed part 3a of the metal plate 3 and the upper face electrode 2a of the piezoelectric plate 2 provided at the ends of the diaphragm 1. Conductive pastes 37 and 38 are provided on the electrodes 33 and 34 of the substrate 30, which oppose the conductive pastes 35 and 36. The cap 20 is bonded on the substrate 30 at its opening flanges, the opening flanges of the cap 20 or a cap connecting part of the substrate

30 being provided with an insulative adhesive 39 shown in Fig. 10 by screen-printing or the like. The conductive pastes 35 and 37 connect the exposed part 3a of the metal plate 3 and the electrode 33 of the substrate 30, and the conductive pastes 36 and 38 connect the upper electrode 2a of the piezoelectric plate 2 and the electrode 34 of the substrate 30. By thermosetting or atmospheric-curing of the conductive pastes 35 to 38 and the insulative adhesive 39 arranged as described above, a surface-mounted piezoelectric acoustic device is completed.

[0035] By applying a predetermined frequency signal (an alternate-current signal or a rectangular wave signal) between electrodes 33 and 34 provided on the substrate 30, the diaphragm 1 vibrates in a longitudinal bending mode with the longitudinal ends being supporting points, as the diaphragm 1 is fixed by the retaining parts 20c of the cap 20 at the longitudinal ends of the diaphragm 1, and is held in an elastically deflectable state by the elastic sealant 22 at the transversal ends of the diaphragm 1. Thus, a predetermined buzzer sound is produced, which is released through the sound releasing aperture 20d.

[0036] According to the embodiment described above, the diaphragm 1 is retained with the metal plate 3 disposed toward the upper wall 20a of the cap 20 so that the upper face 2a of the piezoelectric plate 2 and the exposed part 3a of the metal plate 3 oppose the substrate 30, in order to facilitate the bonding of the upper face electrode 2a and the electrode 34, and the exposed part 3a and the electrode 33 by the conductive pastes 35 to 38.

[0037] The conductive pastes 35 to 38 are provided on the cap 20 and the substrate 30 to ensure bonding, according to the above embodiment. The conductive paste may be provided on one of the cap 20 and the substrate 30.

[0038] According to the embodiment, the elastic sealant 22 is provided not only at the two longer sides but also at the two shorter sides of the diaphragm 1, as shown in Fig. 11. A first reason of this arrangement is to avoid a risk of a short circuit from being caused by the paste 36 adhering to the metal plate 3 when bonding the upper face electrode 2a of the piezoelectric plate 2 and the electrode 34 of the substrate 30 by the conductive pastes 36 and 38. The risk of the short-circuiting is avoided by providing an insulative film of the elastic sealant 22 at the periphery of the metal plate 3. A second reason of this arrangement is to avoid a risk of air leakage through the diaphragm 1 by sealing the entire periphery of the diaphragm 1.

[0039] The embodiment according to the present invention is not limited to that described above, and may be modified within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

[0040] The diaphragm is fixed to the top of the side walls of a box-shaped casing, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. However, the diaphragm may be fixed in a different

manner to a substrate of a different configuration; for example, the diaphragm may be fixed to a planar substrate.

[0041] Also, the casing may be divided by a plurality of partitions, each section thus divided being provided with a diaphragm. 5

[0042] The diaphragm may be formed by the entire surface of a metal plate being covered by a piezoelectric plate bonded thereon, as shown in Fig. 1B in Fig. 1, instead of the exposed part provided at a longitudinal end of the metal plate. 10

[0043] A bimorphic diaphragm in which piezoelectric ceramic plates are bonded on both faces of a metal plate may be used in place of the unimorphic diaphragm according to the present embodiment, in which a piezoelectric ceramic plate is bonded on one face of the metal plate. 15

[0044] The diaphragm according to the present invention may be applied to electroacoustic transducers used in a non-resonant region, such as piezoelectric receivers, piezoelectric sounders, and piezoelectric speakers, and may also be applied to electroacoustic transducers used in a resonant region, such as piezoelectric buzzers, because the same characteristics of the diaphragm as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 can also be obtained in a resonant region. 20 25

[0045] According to the present invention, as described above, the displacement of the diaphragm can be greater than that of a known circular diaphragm because the rectangular diaphragm is fixed via an adhesive to retaining parts at two shorter sides of the rectangular diaphragm, gaps between two longer sides of the rectangular diaphragm and the substrate being sealed by an elastic sealant, and the diaphragm is placed into bending vibration in a longitudinal bending mode with two shorter sides thereof being supporting points. A greater displacement can be obtained by a Young's modulus after curing of the adhesive for fixing two shorter sides of the diaphragm being in the range of 4.0×10^4 to 5.0×10^6 N/m², which enables an electroacoustic transducer to have higher sound pressure. The diaphragm, being rectangular, can be reduced in size compared with a circular diaphragm while generating the same level of sound pressure. 30 35 40

[0046] When the elastic sealant has a Young's modulus after curing of no more than 5.0×10^6 N/m² and the adhesive has a Young's modulus after curing of 4.0×10^4 to 5.0×10^6 N/m², the maximum displacement by deflection of the diaphragm can be provided, thereby making possible an electroacoustic transducer having high acoustic-transducing efficiency. 45 50

[0047] While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and other changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention. 55

Claims

1. An electroacoustic transducer, comprising:

a diaphragm including a rectangular metal plate provided with a rectangular piezoelectric plate having electrodes at an upper face and a lower face thereof, one of the electrodes being bonded to at least one of the faces of the rectangular metal plate;

a support medium including retaining parts for retaining two shorter sides of said diaphragm; the two shorter sides of said diaphragm being fixed to said retaining parts by an adhesive having a Young's modulus after curing between 4.0×10^4 N/m² and 5.0×10^6 N/m², gaps between two longer sides of said diaphragm and said support medium being sealed by an elastic sealant; and

said diaphragm being adapted into bending vibration in a longitudinal bending mode by applying a predetermined electrical signal between said metal plate and the opposing electrode provided on said piezoelectric plate.

2. The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 1, wherein said elastic sealant has a Young's modulus after curing of no more than 5.0×10^6 N/m².

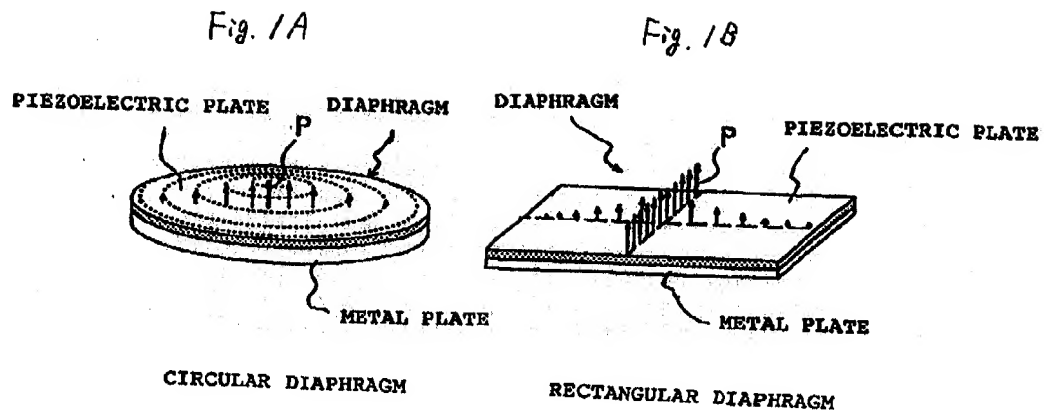


FIG. 2

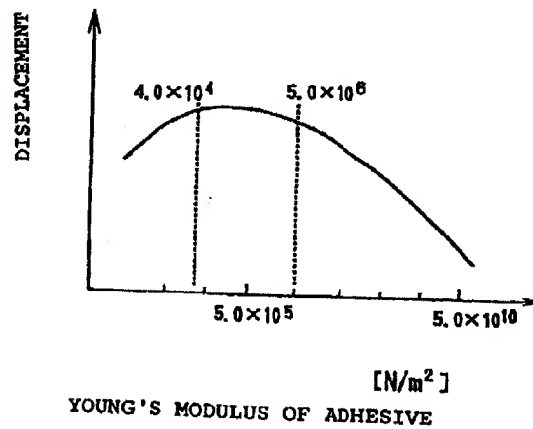


FIG. 3

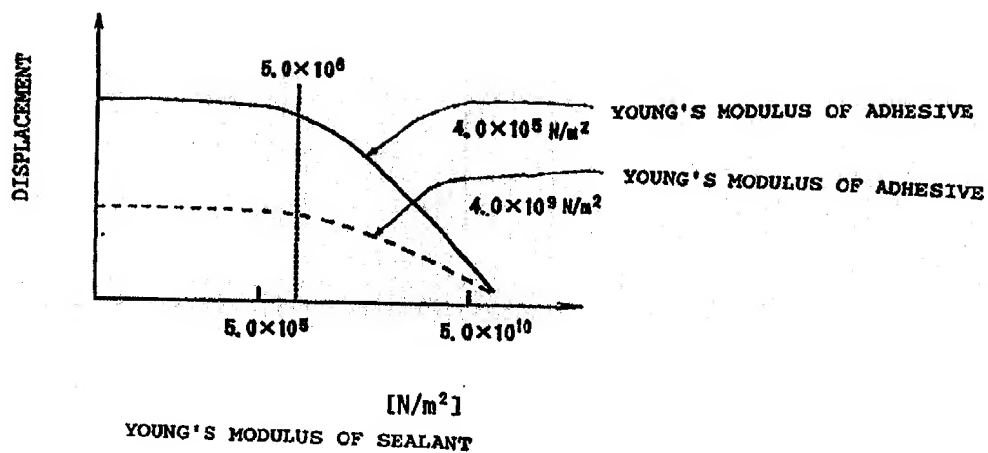


FIG. 4

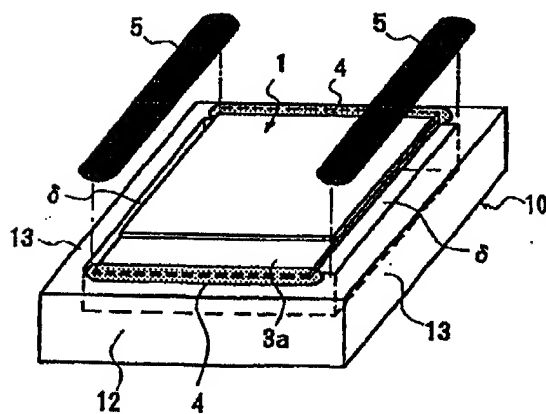


FIG. 5

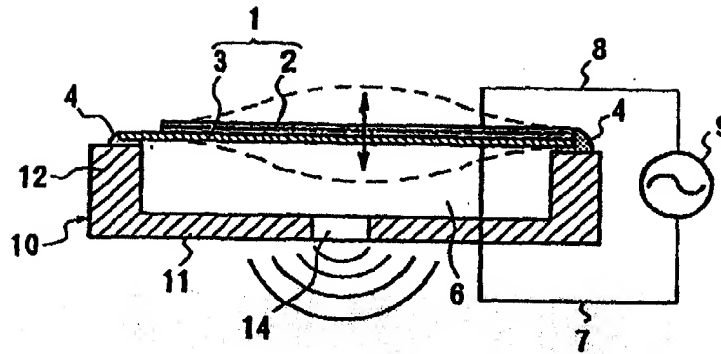


FIG. 6

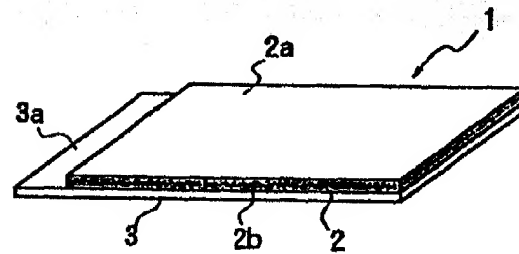


FIG. 7

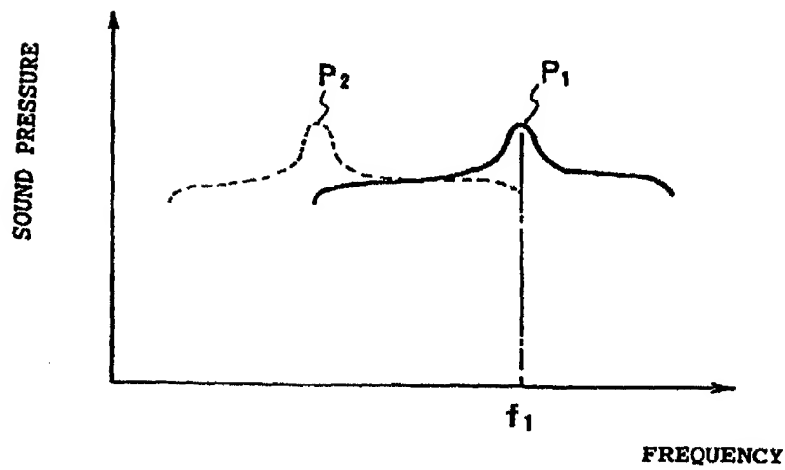


FIG. 8

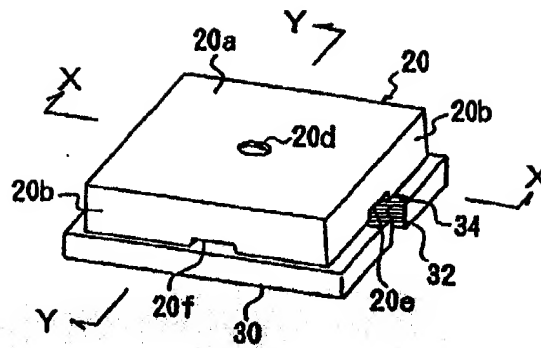


FIG. 9

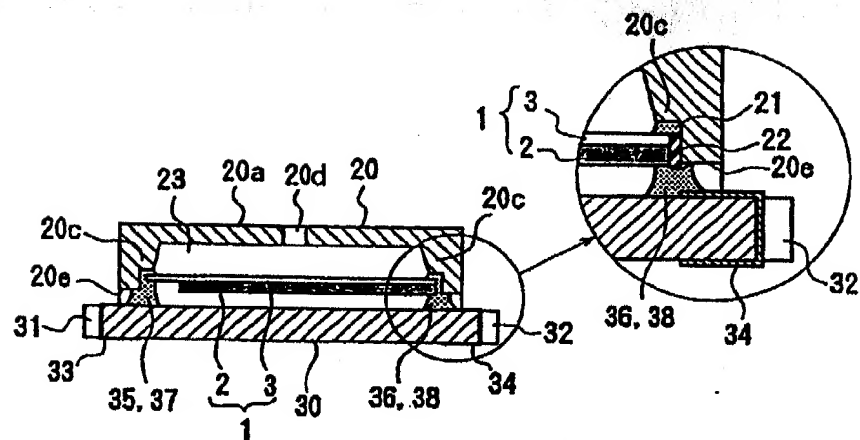


FIG. 10

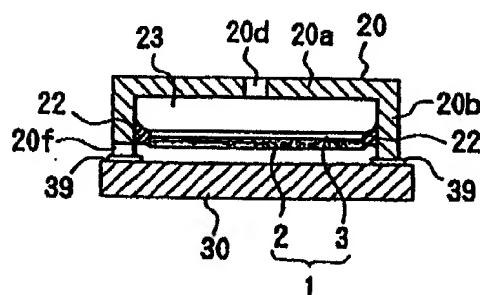


FIG. 11

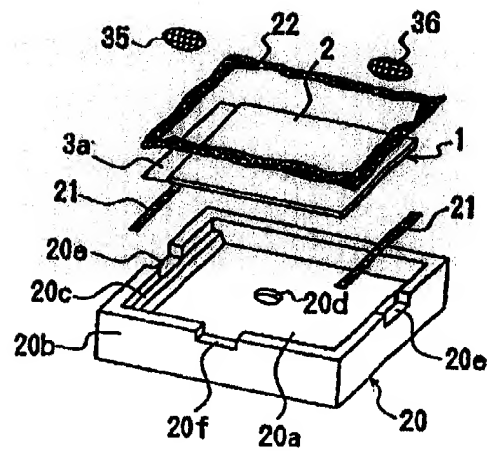


FIG. 12

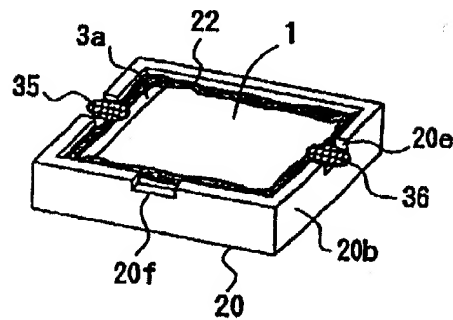


FIG. 13

